

MILITARY HISTORY.

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[*Note*.—It was not originally designed to include a military history of this county, in this work; but the numerous persons with the following condensed history of the several regiments and battalions to which they were assigned for the duration, and a list of the names of those who volunteered. Owing to want of space, the history of each regiment was necessarily limited, but it is believed that it is a correct outline of the movements of each while in the service.]

NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Months.)

The Ninth Regiment was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 25th day of April, 1861, for the period of three months, with Robert H. Milroy as Colonel.

This was the first regiment that left the State for Western Virginia, departing from Indianapolis on the 26th of May, and arriving at Grafton, June 1; thence it marched to Philippi in the column commanded by Col. Kelly, and took part in the surprise of the rebel camp at that place on the morning of June 3. Returning to Grafton, the Ninth was assigned to Gen. Morris' Brigade, and participated in all the marches and skirmishes of that command during its brief campaign, and in the engagements at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. The regiment returned home in the latter part of July, and was finally discharged at Indianapolis soon after.

NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Ninth Regiment was re-organized for the three-years service at La Porte on the 27th day of August, 1861, and was mustered into service on the 5th day of September, 1861. When under the command of Col. Robert H. Milroy, it moved by rail to Webster, West Virginia; thence it marched to Elk Water Valley and Cheat Mountain Summit, where the regiment went into winter quarters, and remained until January, 1862. During this time, the regiment participated in the battles of Greenbrier, October 3, and of Allegheny, December 13.

Leaving Cheat Mountain, it marched to Fetterman, Va., where, on the 19th of February, the regiment was transferred to Gen. Buell's army, and was transported by rail to Cincinnati, and from thence to Nashville by steamer. Here it was assigned to Nelson's Division, and on the 29th of March, started for the Tennessee River, arriving there in time to participate in the second day's engagement at Shiloh. From there, it marched with the command to Corinth, and, after its evacuation, pursued the rebels to Boonville; after which, the regiment returned to Nashville; thence to Bowling Green and back again to Nashville, where it took part in the pursuit of Bragg to Louisville; after which, it returned to Nashville via Crab Orchard, Bowling Green and Glasgow. During this march, the regiment was engaged at Perryville, Danville and Wild-Cat Mountain. The Ninth then marched to Murfreesboro, where it participated in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and the 1st and 2d days of January, 1863; after which, it marched across the mountains to Chattanooga. On the 19th and 20th days of September, 1863, the regiment took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the battle of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain on November 24 and 25.

On the 12th day of December, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough, where it remained until February 21, when it again started for the front, rejoining its division at Cleveland, Tenn. In 1864, it took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the principal battles that were fought for the possession of Atlanta. It also took part in the pursuit of Hood when he passed to Sherman's rear. The regiment then marched to Pulaski, Tenn., where it confronted Hood's army on its advance to Nashville, and, while slowly falling back on Nashville, became engaged in the battles of Columbia and Franklin. Reaching Nashville, December 1, it took to Huntsville, Ala., where the pursuit was abandoned. In the spring of 1865, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and subsequently to Texas, where it remained until September, when it was mustered out of service and returned to Indiana.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Eleventh Regiment was re-organized after its three months' service, and mustered in for three years' service on the 31st day of August, 1861, with Lewis Wallace as Colonel, and left for the front September 6, arriving at Paducah, Ky., September 9. Here Col. Wallace was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. George F. McGinnis was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment.

The regiment remained in Paducah until February, 1862, when it took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, after which it participated in the battle of Shiloh, losing heavily in killed and wounded. It then took part in the siege of Corinth until its evacuation by the rebels, when it was ordered to Memphis, 120 miles distant, which distance was accomplished by forced marches; thence by steamer to Helena, Ark., from which place it marched to Clarendon, and returned, a march of 130 miles, encountering strong bands of guerrillas on the route, which caused the loss of several men.

During the winter, the regiment was engaged in several expeditions to White and Tallahatchie Rivers, Duvall's Bluff and Yazoo Pass.

In March, 1863, Col. McGinnis was promoted to Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Dan Maceuly succeeded to the vacancy.

On the 14th day of April, 1863, the Eleventh joined the army of Gen. Grant at McClelland's Corps. The regiment took part in the battle at Port Gibson, on the 5th of April, capturing a rebel battery.

On the 16th day of May, the regiment was engaged at Champion Hills, losing 167 men in killed, wounded and missing, and, on the 21st, it moved into the trenches surrounding Vicksburg, where the regiment remained until the surrender of the city and rebel army, on the 4th day of July.

After the fall of Vicksburg, the Eleventh took part in the pursuit of Gen. Johnston's army to Jackson, Miss., when it again returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where it was transported by river to New Orleans, where it remained until March 4, 1864. In the meantime, it was ordered on numerous expeditions against the enemy, always acquiring itself with great bravery.

On March 4, 1864, the regiment having veteranaized, left New Orleans by steamer for New York, and thence to Indianapolis.

Upon the expiration of the regiment's veteran furlough, the Eleventh left for New Orleans, arriving in that city May 8, 1864, and remained there until July, when it was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and ordered to Fortress Monroe, arriving there on the 28th of July. From there the Eleventh was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it joined the army commanded by Gen. Sheridan, and took part in all the marches and battles of the famous campaign, during which were fought the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Berryville, Fisher's Hill and Opequon, and numerous other engagements of lesser note.

Upon the conclusion of Gen. Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley the regiment marched to Baltimore, arriving there January 7, 1865, and remained there until mustered out of service, July 26, 1865.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

The Twelfth Regiment was organized from the surplus of companies that had reached Indianapolis in answer to the call for six regiments of three-months troops, and was accepted for State service for one year on the 11th day of May, 1861, with John M. Wallace as Colonel.

On the 11th day of June, the regiment left Indianapolis for Evansville, where it occupied the camp lately vacated by the Eleventh Regiment.

On the 18th day of July, orders were received from the War Department for its transfer to the United States Service for the remaining portion of its term of

service, and, on the 23d day of July, the regiment left Evansville for Baltimore, passing through Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburg and Harrisburg, reaching Baltimore on the 27th. The regiment went next day to Sandy Hook, Md., near Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Abercrombie's Brigade of Gen. Bank's Army of the Shenandoah. While here, Col. Wallace resigned and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. William H. Link.

The Twelfth remained in camp in Pleasant Valley, near Maryland Heights, until the 16th day of August, when it moved with the army to Hyattstown, where it lay in camp for some time. Gen. Joe Johnston was reported to be on the opposite bank of the Potomac, near Leesburg, with a large Confederate force, and this march was made with a view to prevent his crossing the river.

The following month, marches were made to Darnestown, Nolan's Ferry, Seneca Creek and Tuscarora Creek, and, in October, to Point of Rocks, Hyattstown, Urbana and Frederick.

On the 11th day of October, the regiment left the latter place and marched through Boonsboro and Middletown to Williamsport, Md.

On the 13th, the different companies were stationed at Williamsport, Dam No. 4, Dam No. 5, Sharpsburg and other points on the Maryland side of the Potomac, where they were engaged in picket and outpost duty until March, 1862, during which time skirmishing and picket-firing across the river were frequent.

On the 1st day of March, 1862, the Twelfth crossed the Potomac at Williamsport with Banks' Division, and marched toward Winchester, through Martinsburg and Bunker Hill. On the 11th, it had a skirmish with the enemy near Winchester, and, on the following morning, was the first regiment to enter that city, the rebels having evacuated during the night.

On the 21st, the regiment marched to Berryville, and thence across the Shenandoah and over the Blue Ridge, through Snickers Gap, to Aldie. Hearing of the battle of Winchester on the 23d, the Twelfth was ordered back to re-enforce that place, but, before reaching the Shenandoah, received the news that the battle had resulted in a victory for our troops, and that no re-enforcements were needed, when it retraced its steps to Aldie and from there to Warrenton Junction, which place was reached on the 24 day of April, having passed Centerville, Cattlet's Station and the Bull Run battle-field on the route.

The regiment remained at Warrenton Junction until the 5th day of May, when it was ordered to Washington City to be mustered out of the service, its term of enlistment having expired. The Twelfth was finally mustered out May 14, 1862.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

In pursuance of an order of the War Department, dated May 17, 1862, the Twelfth Regiment was re-organized for three years or during the war, at Indianapolis on the 17th day of August, 1862, with Col. William H. Link, its old commanding officer, as Colonel. Soon after, it left Indiana for Kentucky, to resist the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith. On the 30th of August, it participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., losing 173 in killed and wounded, including the gallant Col. Link, who died of his wounds September 20. The greater portion of the regiment were captured and paroled. Lieut. Col. Williams was, on the 17th day of November, promoted to the Colonelcy of the Twelfth, and, soon afterward, having been exchanged as prisoners of war, the regiment was ordered to join the army of Gen. Grant. Leaving Indianapolis on the 23d day of November, it reached Memphis on the 25th, and, the day following, marched toward Holly Springs, Miss. In December, the regiment marched to Tallahatchie River, was stationed at Grand Junction, Tenn., in January, 1863, and, in the spring, was placed on duty at Collierville, Tenn., guarding the line of the Memphis & Charleston R. R.

In June, 1863, the regiment was assigned to join the army surrounding Vicksburg, and, on reaching there, it was ordered to Gen. Logan's Fifteenth Army Corps, of the Army of the Tennessee, in which it served during the remainder of the war, participating in all its marches, battles and skirmishes. Upon reaching the line of investment around Vicksburg, the regiment went into the trenches and remained there during the siege, and, after the capitulation, marched to Jackson and Black River, in pursuit of Gen. Johnston's rebel army, which had come to the relief of Vicksburg. After this campaign, the regiment went into camp until the 28th of September, when it was ordered to Memphis, and thus took part in the long march across the country to Chattanooga, in order to relieve the Army of the Cumberland from its terrible straits at Chattanooga.

On the 25th of November, it took a prominent part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing 110 men and officers in killed and wounded. It also assisted in the pursuit of the fleeing enemy, after which, without rest, and many of the men bare-foot and in the depth of winter, it took up its weary march for Knoxville, East Tenn., where Gen. Burnside was confronted by a superior force of the enemy under Gen. Longstreet. After relieving Gen. Burnside's command and raising the siege, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and from there marched to Scottsboro, Ala., where it went into winter quarters.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, the Twelfth, marching with its corps to Chattanooga, to take part in the Atlanta campaign, in which it participated from first to last, and was engaged in the battles of Kessau, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, and Jonesboro, besides innumerable skirmishes, losing 240 in killed and wounded during the campaign. The Twelfth then took part in the chase after Hood's army, through northern Georgia and Alabama. Returning to Atlanta, it accompanied Sherman's army on its "march to the sea," leaving Atlanta on the 14th of November, and arriving before Savannah on the 10th of December. After the fall of Savannah, the regiment proceeded by sea to Beaufort, S. C., and from there marched to Columbia, the capital of the State; thence to Goldsboro, N. C., and then to Raleigh. On this long march, the regiment was engaged at Columbia and Bentonville and in numerous skirmishes. Upon the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army at Raleigh, the Twelfth started north for Richmond, Va., and, upon its arrival, the war being virtually over, was ordered to Washington City, where it was mustered out of the service on the 8th day of June, 1865.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis 270 strong, on the 14th of June. A number of recruits and drafted men, whose term of service had not expired, were transferred to other regiments and kept in the service a month later, when they were mustered out at Louisville, Ky. The Twelfth participated in twenty-eight hard-fought battles and hundreds of skirmishes during its term of service, and was considered one of the best drilled and most effective regiments that left the State.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Thirteenth Regiment was originally accepted for State service for one year, and was subsequently organized at Indianapolis for the United States service. It was one of the four regiments that first entered service from Indiana, for a term of three years, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis June 13, 1861, with Jerce, C. Sullivan as Colonel. On the 4th of July it left for the field, and on the 10th of July, it joined Gen. McClellan's forces at Rich Mountain, W. Va. On the next day it participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, under command of Gen. Rosecrans, losing eight killed and nine wounded. From this engagement until the 7th of November, the regiment was constantly engaged in hard marches in the broken, mountainous country surrounding them, and were engaged in numerous skirmishes, some of which rose to the dignity of battles, as, for instance, at Cheat Mountain Summit, and others.

On the 7th of November, it marched under the command of Gen. Milroy to Allegany, and, on the 13th of December, participated in the battle at that place.

On the 18th of December, the Thirteenth joined the forces of Gen. Landers, at Green Spring Run, where it remained until spring.

In the spring of 1862, the regiment was attached to Shields' Division, and moved up the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battle of Winchester, on the

22d of March, losing six killed and thirty-three wounded. After which, it followed in pursuit of Stonewall Jackson's defeated and flying army, as far as New Market. On May 2, 1862, Col. Sullivan was commissioned a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Robert S. Foster, was commissioned Colonel.

During the early part of the summer, the Thirteenth remained in the Valley until on the 28th of June it was ordered to Harrison's Landing, to re-enforce Gen. McClellan, where it arrived on the 2d of July, and marched to Fortress Monroe, and, during the subsequent campaign, fought valiantly at the battles of Black Water, October 3, November 17, and December 16, and at the battle of the Deseried Farm, on the 30th of January, 1863, and defeated Gen. Longstreet May 3, 1864.

In the above operations, the regiment marched over six hundred miles, and sustained a large loss in killed and wounded. On the 16th of June, Col. Foster was appointed a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs was commissioned Colonel. On the 28th of June, the regiment sailed for Charleston Harbor, where it took part in the assault upon Fort Wagner, on the 7th of September, and was the first regiment to enter the fort.

In December, 1863, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indianapolis on their veteran furlough, arriving at the capital January 1, 1864. On the 23d of February, 1864, the regiment joined Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville, Fla., where it remained until the 17th of April. It was then transferred on transports to Gloucester Point, Va., and assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, which ascended the James River in transports, and landed at Bermuda Hundred, on the 5th of May. The Thirteenth took part in all the operations of Gen. Butler's army south of Richmond, and was conspicuous in the engagements at Whitehall Junction, on the 7th of May, Chester Station, May 10, and Foster's Farm, May 26, at which the regiment lost nearly two hundred men. On the 25th of May, the Thirteenth was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Waxear, on the 1st day of June, with which it was engaged at Cold Harbor June 3, and in all the operations near the Chickahominy until June 12, when the regiment returned to Bermuda Hundred. On the 15th, it crossed the Appomattox River, and was engaged in the assaults upon the rebel works in front of Petersburg.

The non-veterans of the regiment left on the 19th of June for Indianapolis, arriving there June 24, when they were mustered out of the service. On the 30th day of July, the regiment was engaged in the charge on Petersburg, after the explosion of the mine, after which, it remained in the trenches until September. On the 15th of September, the regiment participated in the battle of Strawberry Plains, and was employed in the operations against Richmond from the north side of James River, engaging in the battle of Chapin's Bluff, and the assault on Fort Gilmore, on the 19th, and the assault on the rebel lines in front of Richmond, on the 10th day of October.

In November, it was sent with other troops to New York City, to preserve order during the election excitement, and, on returning, sailed with the first expedition to Fort Fisher, on the 3d of December, after which it returned to Chapin's Bluff, on the 31st of December. Upon the muster-out of the non-veterans, the veterans and recruits were, by order of Gen. Butler, on the 6th day of December, 1864, re-organized into a battalion of five companies. This battalion was subsequently made a full regiment, by the addition of five companies of drafted men.

On the 3d day of January, 1865, the Thirteenth sailed, with the second expedition to, and engaged in the second attempt at the reduction of Fort Fisher, on the 13th of January, and also participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, on the 19th of February, and the occupation of Wilmington February 22. After remaining at Wilmington some weeks, it took part in the advance upon Raleigh, where it remained until the 20th of July, when it was ordered to Goldsboro, where it remained until the 5th of September, when the regiment was mustered out of the service, and returned to Indianapolis, where the officers and men separated, and went to their homes.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

The organization of the Sixteenth Regiment was completed at Richmond in May, 1861, with Pleasant A. Hackleman as Colonel. It was intended to serve within the limits of the State for one year, but its services were offered to and accepted by the General Government the same day that the country was startled with the news of the Bull Run disaster. On the 23d day of July, 1861, the regiment left Richmond for the Army of the Potomac. It was the first regiment to pass through Baltimore after the mob fired on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, in the April preceding. Reaching Harper's Ferry, the Sixteenth was assigned to Gen. Bank's Division, and to the brigade commanded by Gen. Abercrombie. In August, 1861, the Sixteenth, with the balance of the command, moved through the Valley of the Monocacy to Hyattstown, and from thence to Darnestown, near which place it encamped on the 1st of September, where it remained until October 21, the date of the battle of Bull's Bluff, when, after Gen. Stone's command and cover, they were ordered to its help, arriving in time to cross the Potomac and engage the enemy in the battle of South Mountain, where the Sixteenth lost several killed and wounded. The winter of 1861-62, was spent in winter quarters, near Frederick City.

In March, 1862, the Sixteenth joined in Gen. Bank's advance up the Shenandoah Valley, and did good service throughout that campaign. After the battle of Winchester, March 23, it marched to Warrenton Junction, Va., along with the other troops of Gen. Bank's command, where it lay in camp until the 12th day of April, 1862, when it was ordered to Washington City to be mustered out of service, and, on the 14th day of May, 1862, the officers and men received their discharges, and left for Indiana. On the 30th day of April, 1862, Col. Hackleman was commissioned a Brigadier General, and, on the 13th day of May, in the presence of the entire command, Gen. Hackleman was presented with an elegant sword by the enlisted men of the regiment. Gen. Hackleman afterward fell while gallantly leading his men at the battle of Iuka, Miss. Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lucas succeeded to the command of the regiment upon the promotion of Gen. Hackleman.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

The Seventeenth Regiment was organized at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, during June, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th of which place it reached on the 5th, after stopping three days at Cincinnati, from whence it removed to Oakland, Md.; from there, it marched sixteen miles to the north branch of the Potomac. It was engaged until the 7th of August in the construction of Fort Pendleton. The regiment remained in Maryland and West Virginia until the 19th day of November, when it was ordered to Gen. Buell, at Louisville, Ky., where it reported on the 30th of November. Having been assigned to Nelson's Division, the regiment marched to Camp Wickliffe, where it remained until February 10, 1863, when it moved toward Green River, crossing that river and continuing southward. The regiment entered Nashville on the 12th of March.

Col. Milo S. Haswell was appointed a Brigadier General on the 25th of March. He was succeeded by Lieut. Col. John T. Wilder. Leaving Nashville, the regiment reached the battle-field of Shiloh on the 8th of April, and afterward participated in the march to and the siege of Corinth, and, after the evacuation, moved with Duell's army to McMinnville, Tenn., where it routed Gen. Forrest's command. The regiment then followed in the chase after Bragg through Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, where it arrived on the 25th of September. Leaving Louisville, the Seventeenth arrived at Nashville on the 26th of November. During the winter, the regiment was engaged in a number of scouting expeditions until, on the 12th of February, the regiment received orders to muster itself, upon the following month was consumed in foraging and pressing in horses, by which time the company